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MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1863.

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THE BULLETIN.

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ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

For the Bulletin,
A new use for Hoop Skirts.

Miss Judy O'Mulligan, aged thirty-eight,
An elegant Creature, except that her pate
Is as red as the bows on her bonnet—
Her little pug nose of a "lager beer" hue;
Her eyes of a color 'twixt yellow and blue,
And her mouth plenty large for the words to
come through

Without any extra strain in it.
Miss Judy O. M. then if rumor be true,
Has given us room for a sonnet.

Imagine this maiden in toggery fine,
In laces and fixings of every design,
In a six foot diameter crinoline,
As she gracefully sweeps down the street.

There's a pride in her step as she moves o'er the
pave,
And a grace in her hand as she gives it a wave
To a silly old "bach" who would fain be her
slave

And prostrate himself at her feet.

As she floated down Dauphin with airs of a
queen,
And passed by the square in its foliage of green,
"Oh! what a sweet Creature," cried each of the
throng

Which chanced at that moment to be passing
along,

But the proud little Judy she heeded them not
And kept on her course 'twixt a walk and a trot.

She kept on her way as we stated before,
Her journey's end reached in a grocery store—
Which is numbered (large figures) 504,

Where she always done her "tradin'."

Into this Judy turned with a smile on her face,
And bowed to each Clerk with a very fine grace,
And each one of them would have lost his place,
Ere he sighted the lovely maiden.

The gentle Miss Judy while looking around,
And asking if this thing and that thing was
sound;

And pricing lard, sugar and bacon per pound,
To know how much she'd be "takin'."

The affable Clerk turned a moment his head,
To hear what another young Clerk had just said;
When quickly the maiden with top knot of red,
'Neath the folds of her Crinoline dextrously sped

An entire middling of bacon.

Ah! Judy O'Mulligan little you thought,
When paying the Clerk for the things you had
bought,

That the clever, obliging young fellow had
caught

You in the act of stealing bacon.

But rather ashamed to accuse you of thieving,
He waited to notice your movement when leaving
To see how your load could be taken

And telling the Clerk where the goods should be
sent,

She smiled a "good evening" as homeward she
went,

Not dreaming the Clerk followed after.

But the gentle Miss Judy had lost all her grace,
The weight of the bacon impeded her pace,
And the young man behind her grew red in the
face,

In vain to suppress his great laughter.

There is an old adage of "Murder will out,"
Without our assistance to bring it about;

And the saying holds good against stealing—
Thus it was with poor Judy, who, crossing the
street,

Raised the front of her dress to exhibit her feet,
A fashion not yet quite forsaken;

When a mischievous newsboy the bacon espied,
Drooped all of his papers, "Oh! Crackey," he
cried—

"Boys, here's a new way to hang bacon!"

LOUISVILLE, August, 1863.

THE SADNESS THERE IS IN BEAUTY.—How truly did Shakespeare say: "I am never merry when I hear sweet music." How often has a golden sun set or a silver night brought a sadness to the soul—a sadness without pain. Oh the laps of some river, or the strains of some sweet tune, filled eyes with tears that had no thought of sorrow.

And the landscape where flowers grow close to the edge of Heaven, that with such charm of summer sun and shade, make vestibules for Paradise, and us willing to be gone—how often they grow dim before our eyes, and yet there is no rain. Sometimes in breathless nights, when earth is full of leaves, and sky of stars, there seems to be a melancholy music in the mere shining of the moon, and we wish it would linger forever.

And why are these things so, unless we are born to something fairer than this cloudy world? Memory consecrates the Past to beauty, and binds the thought thereof with links of loveliness, sweeter by far than garlands of fresh flowers.—The chain that chafed having made too few arrests RATHER THAN TOO MANY.

"Well, Uncle Sam, do you see any difference in Mr. P. since he joined the church?"

"Oh, yes," said Uncle Sam, "a great difference. Before, when he went out to mend the fences on Sunday he carried his ax on his shoulder, now he carries it under his overcoat."

From the New York World, August 18.
The Conscription in New York--The Judge Advocate General's Official Report--Exposure of the Partisanship and Injustice of the Quotas.

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
New York, Aug. 7, 1863.

To His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New York:

SIR: In accordance with your directions I have made the most thorough examination practicable, into the manner in which the draft of conscripts under the act passed at the last session of Congress, has been apportioned. For that purpose, I proceeded to Washington, and conferred upon the subject with the President, and also with the Provost Marshal General. It gives me great pleasure to state that both these gentlemen manifested an earnest desire to give me all the information in their power, and they also expressed their wishes and their determination that the draft should be made, as far as possible, just, fair and equitable, in every respect.

To show that the result is not to be in any degree attributed to any special circumstances attending the election of 1860, I give also a similar statement in respect to the election last fall:

1862.		
SEYMOUR DISTRICTS.		
District.	Vote.	Conscripts required.
1	17,004	2,212
2	16,045	4,146
3	16,481	2,597
4	12,558	1,815
5	12,079	3,390
6	12,252	4,538
7	12,316	3,452
8	15,573	5,392
9	11,410	2,621
10	19,247	2,013
11	18,555	2,006
12	21,425	2,559
Total.	186,255	40,287

WADSWORTH DISTRICTS.		
District.	Vote.	Conscripts required.
13	23,115	2,870
14	14,634	1,493
15	17,599	1,815
16	25,550	2,310
17	28,421	2,387
18	25,923	2,448
19	19,805	1,746
20	21,158	2,958
21	22,454	2,053
22	26,474	2,292
23	19,774	1,956
24	23,655	2,122
25	25,532	2,419
26	21,009	2,051
27	20,153	1,767
28	18,954	1,753
Total.	553,621	55,063

(The three omitted districts each gave Seymour majority.)
Twelve Seymour districts are required to bear a much larger draft than sixteen Wadsworth districts, polling nearly double the number of votes.

The Second District, Brooklyn, and the six districts in New York City, the Fourth to the Ninth, polling 92,893 votes, being only about one-sixth of the whole number, are required to furnish 23,920 conscripts, being about two-fifths of the whole number. That is, seven districts are to furnish two-fifths of the conscripts, and twenty-one districts three fifths.

In further proof of the fact that the city of New York has furnished more than its quota of volunteers, it may be noted that, in the six districts of that city, the average falling off of the total vote in 1862 from the total vote of 1860, was 3,122, while in the other twenty-five districts in the State the average falling off was only 2,196, nearly 1,000 less. The whole truth is even stronger than this, for never of late years has an election in the city been so generally attended as was the one in 1862. The city contains nearly 250 election districts, and in each of these persons came up to register themselves who had not voted in many years. In some cases there were fifty such persons in a district, and some of them had not voted in twenty years.

I have purposely made the above statements by political classifications. Many persons express a great dislike of political divisions at the present time. The President, especially, in a letter to the officers of an Albany Democratic meeting, deplored the facts that it was a meeting of Democrats. Facts, however, can not be destroyed by concealment. The enrollment is a partisan enrollment, and it is better to show that it is so, while its political discriminations can be corrected. I have confidence in the President that he will be so true to the sentiment which he expressed at a Democratic meeting, as to compel the abandonment of an attempt to use the Conscription Act as an engine of wrong and oppression to the Democratic party.

In some districts there are omissions, more or less numerous, from the enrollment. The political preferences of the persons omitted need not be stated, nor need those who do not approve of the policy of the Administration even express a regret. Col. Fry says in his letter that in such cases, "the General Government is alone the loser." This is not strictly correct. The omissions are most numerous in districts largely in favor of the policy of the Administration, and by the under-enrollment of the people of those districts are deprived of an opportunity to do their equal share of fighting in the field to sustain the policy they endorse by large majorities at the ballot-box.

In respect to the Democratic districts, and especially of the city of New York, the case is different. There has been a manifest design to take out of that city, by conscription, the greater part of its large Democratic majority. This is evident not only from the character of the enrollment, but also that, as far as the draft proceeded, the names drawn were mainly those of Democrats. This is an ungenerous course toward a city which has contributed so liberally in every respect to the support of the Federal Government. Those who originated failed to perceive, or else they did not care, that if twenty-five thousand able-bodied men could be forced out of the city of New York, it would interfere with the business operations of the metropolis to an extent that

would not only cripple the national cause, but also be felt throughout all the States true to the Union.

This scheme of fraud has certainly been conceived and prosecuted without the knowledge of the Provost Marshal General. I found that gentleman not only ready to supply the fullest information, but also anxious to obtain a knowledge of every wrong or injustice. The President also was decided in the expression of his views to the same effect, and was earnest and emphatic in the assurances he desired me to convey to you, that every substantial wrong or error pointed to him should be corrected. We must look to the irresponsible cabal outside, which has often perverted the present contest to uses more than partisan, for the source of this iniquity. It is now fully exposed. If justice is done, it will be corrected; if not, whether it is carried out with more or less success, it will remain in history as a gigantic political fraud.

The Only Hope Left.

The N. Y. World says, it is gratifying to every intelligent patriot to see how the conservative men of every former political affiliation are abandoning old antagonisms, and uniting heart and hand with the Democratic party as the only one by whose principles and whose numbers the country can be saved from the remediless ruin which the fanatics of the North and the South have invoked upon it.

Mr. Geo. S. HILLARD of Boston, one of the accomplished men of his time, a friend of WEBSTER and of CHOATE, a Whig of the straightest sect, and a patriot of the purest, in his letter to the Academy of Music meeting, which we publish on another page this morning, uses this significant language:

"I have never been a member of the Democratic party, but I am convinced that there is now no hope of ending this deplorable war and restoring the Union but by and through that party."

And the Hon. JOEL PARKER, former chief justice of the supreme Court of New Hampshire, and now sitting in the chair of STORRY, who prefaces his letter with a similar statement, that he has "never been a member of the Democratic party"—though honored by that party with high places, in the belief that he was conscientiously desirous of sustaining and enforcing sound principles of constitutional and municipal law—says, in a similar letter to the New Hampshire people:

Most assuredly, I do at this time deeply and cordially sympathize with the Democracy in their efforts to maintain the Constitution to preserve the rights of free speech, the liberty of the press, personal freedom from arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, and the supremacy of the civil law in all places not occupied by the forces of the Union for the prosecution of the war. Legitimate martial law cannot exist in places, where there is not only no war, but no prospect of the prosecution of the war. What is so called, and is attempted to be enforced as "martial law," in such places, is merely the exercise of arbitrary power, without any warrant of law whatever. I trust that the distinction will yet be fully drawn between those places where war actually exists, and over which it is admitted that the laws of force, duly exercised for the purposes of the war, must prevail and those places where there are not armed forces for the purpose of active participation in the war, and in which, therefore, all the constitutional guarantees of personal liberty and private right are not only in legal existence, as in time of profound peace, but are, or should be, secured and enforced by the judicial tribunals. It is high time that the miserable sophistry of the solicitor of the War Department, arguing that the provisions of the Constitution for the security of life, liberty and property, freedom of speech and of the press are "not applicable to a state of war," and that by some "reserved and hitherto unused" power contained in the Constitution, "the government may, in time of war, be turned into a most absolute military despotism, should be exposed to the scorn, indignation and contempt, which such doctrines richly merit.

The objects of your meeting, as set forth in your circular, must commend themselves to all true patriots. At a time when the party in power are attempting to maintain as constitutional doctrines which are subversive of all constitutional law and all personal freedom, it is most especially proper that the Democracy of New Hampshire should meet in convention "to revive the glorious memories of the past—to repeat the vows to which the fathers on the 4th of July, 1776, pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor—to renew the expression of their unwavering devotion to the Constitution and the Union."

There is but one place for men like these, who are devoted to the Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws.

What a Republican Paper Thinks.

The Harrisburg Telegraph, a strong Republican paper, says:

"We sometimes incline to the notion that, had there been no money in the war, had the men who lead now on the side of Government been as incorruptible as those who are led on the same side during the revolution of 1776, the war would have ended in a single campaign. The lust of office, the greed of power, and the temptation of position, which now prevail among a very large class in the free States, has had much to do with the prolongation of the war. Seven out of every ten officers now in the service deem it to their interest to prolong the war, simply because with the end of the war will come a suspension of position and salary, such as these men never can receive in any civil position for which their talents fit them. These men fight to prolong the war. Added to these are a large class in the mercantile and financial world, men of immense influence, who are amassing colossal fortunes solely by the prolongation of the war. The moment the Federal forces achieve a victory, the price of gold and the cost of goods of all kinds, fall. This is reversed when we are defeated, and hence it is the interest and the business of a large and powerful class of men, who profess to be loyal, to keep the country in a constant state between victory and defeat."

The Corwin Proposition—An Item of Political History—Senator Sherman's Speech.

In the speech of Senator John Sherman, at Chillicothe, Ohio, as reported in the Commercial of yesterday, we find the following: "A proposition was introduced by Mr. Corwin, one of the most distinguished Representatives on the floor, to engraft into the Constitution of the United States an amendment that would specifically declare that no Northern State, or Congress should ever interfere with slavery in the Southern States. This was proposed for the purpose of placing it beyond the reach of Congress, or the people of the North, to molest the slave owners in the possession of their slave. And that proposition passed both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds vote, and would now have been engrained in the Constitution of the United States but for the fact that the secession of the Southern States prevented the accomplishment of the object."

The Corwin Proposition did not touch the subject in dispute, which was slavery in the Territories, and not in the States. It only proposed to put in the Constitution what was already there, that slavery in the States should not be interfered with by the Federal Government. Even this proposition, whose passage Mr. Sherman now considers a guarantee to the South, was voted against in Congress in both House and Senate, by a majority of the Republican party, which was then just coming into power! Was there much that the South could felicitate itself on in that vote? It was evident that more than one-half of the Republican party were determined to interfere with slavery in the States, if any importance at all could be attached to the resolution. It was certain that the amendment, in the face of such an opposition, could not be made a part of the Constitution, for the Republicans had every State Legislature, and more than one-half of them would not adopt it. In point of fact, but one or two Republican State Legislatures ever did ratify it. In the House, sixty-five Republicans out of 117 voted against it, and in the Senate, twelve out of twenty-two. Of our Ohio delegation seven Republicans voted against it, and only three, with Mr. Sherman for it. The Corwin Resolution, therefore with the majority of the Administration party against it, was a source of disquietude and alarm to the South instead of an assurance of good faith. The allusion by Mr. Sherman to it was very unfortunate. In the South at the time, much stress was laid upon the fact that the majority of the party coming into power were not even willing to say they would not interfere with slavery in the States, and that self-preservation, therefore, demanded that they should withdraw from the Union, where their rights were in danger.—Cin. Eng.

From the New York Express.

Conscription--When Did It Begin?--
Aug. 17, 1861.

The Journal of Commerce discussing the Constitutionality of the Conscription Act, says:

To know what the phrase means we must go back to 1787 and learn what "to raise armies" (quoted from the Constitution) meant at that time, and we come to the curious probability that in 1787 no civilized nation had ever raised an army in this way. The conscription is an invention of later times, and of a country whose example is not always to be followed. Can any reader of history point to a conscription of soldiers for an army prior to 1787? That is the question. If it was unknown, then the meaning of the words as adopted by the fathers probably did not include the idea of a conscription.

The subject of "conscription" was pretty well ventilated in Congress in 1814. Daniel Webster, of Mass., while resisting a conscription in that day, then said (as we have not his speech reported in full) "what in substance, the Journal of Commerce here says: Mr. Webster did not deny the 'Military Tenures' of the feudal ages, the scutage, the knight service, and all that, by which the vassal was bound to serve his lord, the Duke, and the Duke, his Sovereign, nor the *buse* or *arriere* law, which, like our militia system, used to carry men into the field for short and insignificant terms; but conscription, he averred, was without precedent, not only in England, but on the continent of Europe, where the conscription was born. Conscription was the invention of the French Jacobins, as of the Abolition of slavery of our day, in the United States. Press gangs existed in England as long ago 1750—not only in press gangs (which produced the war of 1812) but, in the old French war, to press-gang loafers—idlers in the streets, who had no means to sue out a writ of *habeas corpus*. No conscription, it is believed, ever existed until the French Jacobins invented it, pending the French Revolution.

John Brough, the Abolition candidate for Governor of Ohio, in a recent speech at Marietta, declared that he was for prosecuting this war "until slavery was wiped out and exterminated," and that he never will consent to an adjustment of the present difficulties until slavery is abolished. It is now being well established that the war is being prosecuted to "wipe out slavery" to restore the Union of our forefathers. John Brough is a suitable abolition candidate.

The Farce in Kentucky.

The Cincinnati Commercial quotes an article and heads it, 'A denial that Wickliffe votes were suppressed by the military.' Oh! yes, deny it—deny it—and swear it is false; but the whole State knows it is true.—Louisville Democrat.

We have been told by gentlemen who have asked members of the Administration party in Kentucky, whether it was true (the stories they heard) that they did not allow Democrats to vote at the late election—that the following was the reply generally: Of course not! Do you suppose we would allow the d—d Democrats to vote! Why, they would have carried the State! Of all the infamous farces ever perpetrated, the Kentucky election takes the premium.—Cin. Enquirer.

Kentucky Election.

We now have returns from eighty-eight counties in Kentucky. The vote for Governor is as follows:

Bramlette.	62,800
Wickliffe.	15,715

Bramlette's majority. 47,085
Twenty-two counties remain to be heard from. It is now perfectly certain that Bramlette's whole vote will prove, beyond question, that even had every rebel in the State been permitted to vote—that is to say if the oath of loyalty had not been required—the Union ticket would have received a heavy majority. The Copperheads must now acknowledge that their party is the minority party in that State. The figures, however, will not be given in the dialy papers. They will keep up a terrible clamor about military suppression, and thus keep the facts from their readers.—Gazette.

Our cotemporary is altogether too fast in jumping to a conclusion. There are about 145,000 to 150,000 voters in Kentucky. If Bramlette has polled one half of them, it is because many thousands of illegal votes were taken throughout the State, in order to make a respectable show. The opponents of Bramlette, not being allowed to vote, could not and did not challenge the right of his supporters. If a man had a Bramlette ticket it was all right, and went into the box whether he was a legal voter or not. This fact is susceptible of proof all over the State. The friends of Bramlette had everything their own way, and voted any and every thing without opposition. We presume one half of his vote is fraudulent, and could not have been polled if Wickliffe challengers had been permitted to exercise their functions. Again: Thousands voted for Bramlette because in consequence of certain military orders they regarded their property, if not their liberty, in peril if they did not; and believing that he was to be chosen any way, they cast their suffrages for him. With a fair and unrestricted vote and canvass Bramlette would have been beaten 50,000.—Eng.

The Infamous Election in Kentucky.

NEWPORT, CAMPBELL CO., KY., Aug. 10, 1863.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:
I have waited for some days to see if any correspondents would give to the public the ways and means by which the Abolition party, aided by the military, carried the State at the election held last Monday.

I now desire to add my mite to the list of outrages recorded in your paper.

My experience at the polls in Jamestown Precinct was of five minutes' duration, but that was enough to show the drift of matters. Two scoundrels were employed to challenge Democrats, to threaten, to bully, and even knock down, in all of which they had the protection of the soldiers. These latter doing their share in aiding Bramlette, Smith & Co., by ordering voters from the polls.

Many Democrats did not attempt to vote, knowing that they would be subject to insult and violence if they did so. So outrageous was one of these challenges, that one of the judges, who is also Deputy Sheriff of Campbell County, called for the sergeant commanding the troops to restrain this rowdy, whereupon the rowdy threatened to take him from his desk, and actually attacked him; the soldiers also rushed at the Sheriff with charged bayonets, and would have killed him had he not drawn back. A judge of election calls for aid from the military, they respond by menacing him with bayonets. Had General Smith anything to do with these outrages? It looks suspicious.

The Democracy of the free States should be well informed of the methods which Lincoln takes to place his satraps in power in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Western Virginia and Maryland. SMITH.

The Kentucky Villainy Repudiated.

The Albany (N. Y.) States, a violent and radical Republican organ, in an article upon the late election fraud in Kentucky, says:

"A SOLEMN WARNING.—An impression is beginning to obtain with a good many thoughtful and orderly people, that there is a DISPOSITION ON THE PART OF THE GOVERNMENT TO INTERFERE WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE ELECTIONS. * * * * *
"Men who hold to the theory that 'to the victor belongs the spoils of the vanquished,' or to the still more vulgar dogma that 'Governments are instituted among men' for the benefit of those who may get hold of them, are of just low instincts and breeding enough to suppose that they are the legitimate judges for the time being who are and who are not loyal or 'sound' men in the faithful States, and where they are entitled to the support of Federal bayonets in our free elections. Such men think because a Cabinet Secretary 'can ring his bell and order the imprisonment of any citizen of the loyal States,' he should do so if it should be deemed necessary at any election by those who deem themselves Union men par excellence—no matter if they are the biggest thieves who have had the run of the Department under Lincoln or Buchanan.
"Now, it is the province of the independent press of the country to ADMONISH THE ADMINISTRATION THAT IT CAN NOT BE TOO CAREFUL IN INTERFERING OR EVEN IN SEEMING TO INTERFERE WITH THE FREEDOM OF OUR ELECTIONS AS WELL AS WITH THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND OF THE PRESS. The dismissal of men (like Lieutenant Edgerly, for instance) for voting or distributing obnoxious tickets must not be repeated; AND ANY UNNECESSARY INTERPOSITION OF MILITARY FORCES IN OUR POPULAR ELECTIONS WILL BE RESENTED 'WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF PARTY.'"

Have We a Central Despotism?

MR. SEWARD TO LORD LYONS.

"My Lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand and order the arrest of a citizen in Ohio. I can touch the bell again and order the imprisonment of a citizen of New York, and so power on earth but that of the President can release them. Can the Queen of England in her dominions, do as much?"

Just as a matter of curiosity we would like to see the Secretary touch the New York "bell!"—Washington Review.

The Kentucky Election Farce.

Covington, Kentucky, August 18, 1863.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

At the Rutland Precinct, in Harrison County, the ground was taken by the Administration party that all who voted for Menzies for Congress, or for Mr. Ward for the Legislature, would be punished under the order of General Boyle. The idea that the Republicans would have it in their power to have such punished in that way; deterred a good many voters, who had always acted with the Union party, from voting for Menzies and Ward. The voters who had not heretofore acted with the Union party were not allowed to vote at all. An order of G. W. Barry, District Provost Marshal under the Conscription Law, forbade the judges of election to take the vote of any man who had been classed with the Southern party; the judges of election were to be sent to Camp Chase if they received such votes. My informant says that this order of Barry was sufficient excuse for bad men, and they fully lived 'up to it at Rutland,' and he understood the same thing occurred at Colemanville Precinct. Only two men of this class voted at Rutland, and in the afternoon they were arrested, brought back, and released upon condition that they would allow their names to be scratched off, which was done. They had voted for Menzies and Ward. 'No more infamous conduct was ever heard of than at Rutland.'

The proclamations and orders and soldiers were sent to all the voting-places in the county, and in this way legal voters were deterred every where. At Cynthiana, the Captain of the squad disappointed the Republicans. He made their outside committee of challengers leave the polls, and said that every body who could vote should not be interfered with by them. In consequence of this movement, A. H. Ward secured the majority of 122 at Cynthiana, and was elected by 8 or 9 votes. If the soldiers had done that much for freedom at the other voting places, Ward would have been elected by 500. There was, perhaps, less of outrage in Harrison County than in any other county of this District. COVINGTON.

The Kentucky Farce.

COVINGTON KENTUCKY, August 11, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS: On Saturday evening, preceding the election, a party of three or four of Colonel Jacob's cavalry regiment, which is to be disbanded in a few days, went to Carrollton and took possession of the Court-house, preparatory to the work assigned them. On Monday morning they were sent out in squads to every precinct in the county. At Mill Creek they prevented the polls from being opened at all. At Locust, Worthville and Carrollton they removed all the legally appointed officers of election they thought inimical to the Administration, and put disaffected men in their places. The judges of election had two different forms of oath to be administered—one prepared from the act of Assembly, and the other sent down from here—and the voters who did not please the judges were required to take and sign the latter, or he was rejected, although he may have taken the first oath. There was not much exception to this way of proceeding. At Locust, the officers were ordered not to allow any one to vote the Wickliffe ticket. At Providence, in the adjoining county of Trimble, the judges were required to scratch the names of Wickliffe, &c., off the poll book by the soldiers who got there after the election commenced. These are a few things out of many. VINDEX.

The Catholic Clergy and the Draft.

Comment has been excited by the disproportionate number of Catholic clergy as compared to Protestant ministers, who have been drawn, in place where the draft has been completed. This curious and most un-American contrivance of Yankee cuteness has been wonderfully shaped to avoid those a fair conscription would have hit.—The poor man ought to have been spared rather than the man of means. The reverse is the galling and exasperating fact. So, surely, it were fair that the clergy of those sects that have preached and prayed this war into existence, should now go and fight it out—but for the Catholic clergy, who, with exceptions so rare as to prove the rule, have abstained from all political agitation, and have approved themselves as men of peace—it is most unfair that they should be subjected to the unprovoked insult of being drafted to shoot and stab their fellow-men, and thus expose themselves from the exercise of the sacerdotal office. Yet the Yankee draft cuts precisely the other way. Married men above thirty-five are exempt from the first draft, while unmarried men, according to its terms, are subject to it. The Protestant clergy are generally married, while the Catholic clergy are bound, by their vows, to celibacy.—Freeman's Journal.

Why is a blacksmith like a safe steed?—Because one is a horse shoer and the other is a

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MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

THE WAR NEWS.

Another week of apparent inactivity, except the continuance of the siege of the defenses of Charleston. The grand assault against Fort Wagner and Sumpter to have been made on the 13th, was either not made or has not been reported, though it is said some bricks in the walls of Sumpter have been pulverized by Federal balls.

Reports are very contradictory in regard to the armies of Lee and Meade in Virginia; the question being as to the fact and extent of their respective reinforcements.

Rosecrans' movements are still impenetrable, no definite report of them being allowed circulation through the press.

Grant, it is said, is sending a large portion of his forces to Burnside, and they are supposed to be moving via Cairo and Cincinnati to Lexington, Ky., probably destined for East Tennessee, though the Cincinnati papers are very shady on the subject. Private intelligence however reports the assembling of a large force recently at Lexington. The impressment of 8,000 negroes for work on military roads (see Boyle's order in another column) implies heavy military operations in view; and Burnside has in person gone to Lexington. For the rest see dispatches.

The attempts of the War party press to prove that Bramlette was the choice of the people for Governor of Kentucky, irrespective of the military influence undeniably exerted in his favor at the polls, would be entitled to some respect as exhibiting some semblance of shame for the transcendent outrage against all law and principle, but for their palpable hypocrisy. For if Bramlette was the choice of the people—if a great majority of the people preferred him to Wickliffe or any other man—what was the necessity of having bayonets at the polls? Did any man fear that Bramlette voters would be denied the privilege of voting? No one will assert this who is not a liar in his throat. The expatriation oath was a requisition daily in the face of the Constitution which plainly prescribes all the qualifications of a voter, which the legislature could neither enlarge nor diminish; and the declaration of martial law, and placing soldiers at the polls, and all the acts attendant upon these, were but displays of the wanton insolence of unbridled tyranny. Well may those who are profiting from all this seek to throw the infamy of it on Burnside; for they already foresee the certain reaction which must come.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.—Reports from 90 counties give Bramlette 56,799 and Wickliffe 16,274, with 20 counties to be heard from.

Some of the Abolition War party papers now begin to disapprove Burnside's order declaring martial law in Kentucky on election day. They speak of it as a "blunder." Why as a "blunder"? Why not as a flagrant crime against constitution and law? But how was it a "blunder"? Because facts prove that it was unnecessary, and that it was issued under pretexts known to all intelligent men to be falsely assumed. They do not, however, condemn the wrong done, but the manner of doing it. It is not that the constitutional rights of citizens have been trampled in the dust; but that it has been so bunglingly done as to expose the victors to the impeachment of honest history. They are willing enough to profit of Burnside's "blunder," but not to assume the responsibility of it. They regard Burnside as one who is as great a failure in the field of politics as in the field of battle. But in any case they pocket the profits of wrongdoing.

Benjamin D. Johnson, a colored man was drafted from the town of Scio, Allegheny county, Penn. Mr. Johnson reported at the Provost Marshal's office, on Friday last, and offered an able-bodied white man as a substitute. He was examined and accepted, and is now in the barracks as a substitute for Mr. Johnson.

A recent dispatch from Washington states, that \$29,000,000 are required to pay up all the armies in the field to June 1st—\$4,000,000 for Rosecrans' and \$5,000,000 for Gen. Grant's army.

A Rattlesnake thirty-three years old was killed at Douglas, Rhode Island, a few days since.

The draft in Washington City has been completed. It gives an aggregate of 3,700 white and 1,253 colored conscripts.

Army Paymaster McFarland had \$40,000 stolen from his room in Washington City on the 5th inst.

The Commander-General of Prisoners give the number turned over to him, to be entered on the exchange books, as just 28,000, of whom 2,000 are officers.

The Governor elect, Thomas E. Bramlette, will be inaugurated at Frankfort, on Tuesday Sept. 1st.

It is to the credit of the Roman Catholic clergy that, while they have kept studiously aloof from the agitations which have brought about this "cruel war," they are now employed in endeavoring to bring it to a close.

Administration Policy for Kentucky.
The following observations on the result of the Kentucky election and the character of some of the men elected, are from an editorial in the Philadelphia North American of the 13th. Though the writer may be somewhat mistaken as to the views of Brutus Clay and others, it is no less a significant fact that northern journalists construe the Kentucky election as a substantial abolition administration triumph. It is very plain that they expect the new legislature to inaugurate emancipation measures; and it is our deliberate opinion that the Lincoln Administration will attempt to force the policy on Kentucky, and that Bramlette and many others in high places will come out in favor of it.

It is somewhat entertaining to read the confident calculations of the copperheads on getting the votes of the Kentucky Union members in the next Congress. We can assure them they will have a very happy time of it. Brutus J. Clay is the brother of Cassius M. Clay, and the St. Louis Republican, before the election, said emphatically and elegantly that he was "a bird of the same feather," and the Republican generally knows its men. In Clay's district three candidates ran, and got each a good vote. The one represented the secessionists, the second the nondescripts of the Bell-Everett stripe, and the third, Clay, was the Administration candidate. Green Clay Smith is the nephew of Cassius M. Clay, and was his Secretary. The whole State delegation, from first to last, will vote against any tory candidate for Speaker of the House, and oppose any refractory measures in the interest of the rebellion. If emancipation is to be accomplished in Kentucky, the members of Congress have nothing to do with it, and it does not matter what they think on the subject. The Legislature is almost unanimously Union, and will act for itself.

Orders by Gen. J. T. Boyle.
HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KY.,
LOUISVILLE, August 10, 1863.

General Order, No. 41.
I. The construction of military roads in the State being a necessity, by the order of the Major General commanding the Department, six thousand laborers from the negro population of the country through which the roads pass will be impressed.

II. The negro laborers will be impressed first from the following counties, Harrison, Bourbon, Scott, Clarke, Fayette, Woodford, Jessamine, Mercer, Boyle, Garrard, Lincoln, Marion, Washington, and Nelson.

III. Male citizens from the ages of sixteen to forty-five, both inclusive, are subject to this impressment.

IV. In order that the impressment may not hinder and materially injure the cultivation of and the harvesting and gathering the crops for the subsistence of the country, it is ordered that when a citizen has but one male negro laborer he will not be impressed under this order. In case a person has more than one and less than four, one is to be impressed. In case a person has four male laborers and over, one-third of them are impressed by this order.

V. Brig.-Gen. S. S. Fry is charged with the execution of this order, and is directed to appoint officers from the 1st Division of 22d Army Corps to assist him, and to employ citizens to take charge of said negro laborers.

VI. The negroes hereby impressed are required to be delivered by the owners at the points to be designated by the 20th August, inst., in or at such time thereafter as Brig.-Gen. S. S. Fry shall appoint officers to persons to take charge of them. Persons failing to comply with this order will have taken all their negroes of the ages designated.

VII. He will concentrate the negroes impressed by this order at Camp Nelson, or such other place as may be directed, and have them subsisted as laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, requiring complete rolls to be kept, with the names of the negroes, their owners, and place of residence.

VIII. All owners will be paid for the services of the laborers, and at the expiration of each month proper vouchers will be furnished to the persons entitled thereto. The negroes taken under this order will be delivered to their owners after the expiration of the time for which they are impressed.

IX. Brig.-Gen. S. S. Fry, is ordered to take immediate action for the execution of this order, and report to these headquarters the number of laborers required, and to distribute the impressment as equitably as practicable over the country to be mainly benefited by the proposed improvement.

By order of Brig.-Gen. J. T. Boyle.
A. C. SEMPLE, A. A. G.

A Good Story from Judge Lang.
Judge Lang, of Seneca county, was among the speakers at the Democratic meeting in Sidney. The Shelby Democrat says:

Judge Lang, of Tiffin, followed Mr. Pugh. The Judge said the Republican party had come into power by accident, and thus illustrated the present condition of our distracted country: he told of Yankee brothers who resided in Cheesedon, and who lived on whittling sticks and tired of living in this way, and not contented with his lot, concluded to go to Iowa. So he repaired thither, and in time, by industry and economy, succeeded in purchasing forty acres of land, and receiving assistance from his wife, accumulated more land. One day he bethought himself that he would write to his brother, from whom he had not heard for several years. So he went on in his letter to tell him how comfortable and independent he was; that he had so much land, a fine house, barn, cattle, horses, &c., everything desirable in this world, and wound up his letter by saying, "but tomorrow, dear brother, we are going to take FATHER TO THE POOR HOUSE!" The Government contractors and swindlers generally, remarked the Judge, are growing rich and fat on greenbacks, while the country is going to the poor house!

HAD N'T TIME.—That is an interesting answer of Lincoln to Gov. Seymour, who asked a delay of the draft in New York, until the Constitutionality of the act could be tested by the Courts. Lincoln answered that he had n't time! This man Lincoln had n't time! He has n't time to protect and defend the Constitution. Now he says he has n't time to ascertain whether he is administering the Government according to the Constitution or not! If he has n't time to avoid perjury here, we may say that he may have an eternity in which to consider it hereafter.—Logan Gazette.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer, August 17.)
The Future Government of the Conquered South—Letter of William Whiting to the Union League.

William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Office, has written a letter to the Union League of Philadelphia, which is published. Being Solicitor of the War Office, it is probable that the opinions of Mr. Whiting, upon the present and future of the country, may be not improperly taken as a reflection of those of his department and of the Administration, that is to say, if the Administration as an unit can be presumed to have any opinions upon the subject.

Mr. Whiting labors to demonstrate that the restoration of the Union, that is to say, the reinstatement of the insurgent States in their old relations with the others, under the Constitution, would be unwise and impracticable. He fails to recognize compulsion and war as means to produce those feelings of amity which are requisite for the harmony and continuance of a national bond, of which consent is presumed to be the foundation, and argues that a formal restoration would only inaugurate anarchy, with a perpetual tendency to open hostilities. In these views Mr. Whiting is undoubtedly correct, assuming that war is the only agency which is to be employed; and we are glad to take shelter under his authority while assenting to conclusions which, if not now, not long ago, to have stated as our own, would have subjected us to the charge of disloyalty and sympathy with rebellion, if not to severer indictments.

Mr. Whiting asserts that the United States can not consistently, with honor, permit the Union as it was to be restored. It has made pledges and incurred obligations to the negroes, with which such restoration would be incompatible. The insurgent States, if allowed the unrestrained control of their own internal policy, would continue or replace slavery, accumulate wealth and strength, acquire political influence in the nation, and ultimately either become the governing power or be able again to take arms and secure their independence. All these things, in his opinion, must be guarded against.

He, therefore, insists: 1. Upon the entire extinction of slavery, upon such terms and under such guarantees that it shall not be possible for it again to exist; and 2. The establishment in the South of such local institutions as shall conduce to our interests and insure its subordination.

"Allow the inhabitants of conquered territory to form themselves into States only by adopting constitutions such as will forever remove all cause of collision with the United States, by excluding slavery therefrom, or continue military government over the conquered district until there shall appear therein a sufficient number of loyal inhabitants to form a republican government, which, by guaranteeing freedom to all, shall be in accordance with the true spirit of the Constitution of the United States."

The ultimate results of the present state of forcible hostility, military or political, no man can predict, and nobody but a fool would make the attempt. All such essays as this of Mr. Whiting are founded upon the idea that we are rapidly approaching a finality, the form of which we, or somebody has the power to shape and penetrate. There is an earnest looking for a finality. The people, tired of war, and impatient to begin to clear away the rubbish and rebuild, are hoping, yearning, praying for its arrival. At such times, any political charlatan or theorist who can get up a plausible plan, will find an audience as shallow as himself to accept and give it all the honors. But, while man proposes, God disposes. The march of humanity is the march of destiny, ceaseless and inexorable. Events in America have taken the bit in their teeth, and it is beyond the power of individuals either to guide the progress or prescribe the result. In respect to political facts, there are no such things as finalities. Every state of things is but a stage in an endless procession of events—one of the causes of some effect, which is itself the cause of another—and so on eternally. The power does not exist upon earth, never did and never will exist, which can create a condition and decree and secure its continuance; and the more arbitrary and artificial a contrivance, the briefer will be its period of duration.

We may establish institutions for the South; but the question is, Will they stay established? Suppose there should be what is called a loyal majority, who can guarantee that such majority will continue? Suppose that it does continue, can a majority sustain a political condition against a minority opposed to its fundamental principles? No such thing ever did happen. Our Government has stood for two-thirds of a century, because, in respect to its organic doctrines, the people have been unanimous. They have differed only in respect to policy and administration. The same is the case with England and France; the government has represented the ulterior convictions of the governed; and revolutions have been only changes of dynasty. These are facts which we may dispute and ignore as much as we please, but they will remain facts, nevertheless, and as such will never sleep until they have vindicated their potency by producing conditions to correspond.

In respect to political principles there is but one finality: in the freedom of the citizen and the recognition of his independent will upon equal terms with his fellows, as the source of the governing power. Toward this point all the people of the world are traveling, and have been in all the ages. Hundreds, and perhaps thousands, have died on the march, and left their relics as sad memorials of the struggles they underwent, and the difficulties with which they had to contend; but others have been no more deterred by these than the ship is stopped by the floating wreck, or the caravan turned back from its pathless course by the sight of a decaying camel or a bleaching skeleton. Onward—ever onward toward freedom is the march of the Caucasian man. We may surround him with conditions, and call them finalities, but will they be any more finalities because we call them so? Can paper barriers be relied upon to restrain the advance of a thing so resistless as humanity inspired with the spirit of progress, and indignant at control?

In order to view things in this light we must, of course, forget the little periods which constitute epoch in things of petty and personal interest. There are an abundance of little finalities. With a merchant that is a finality which endures long enough to enable him to turn his capital in his last investment. With a banker a state of things which will last sixty or ninety days bears an aspect of great permanency; and with the politician that is quite an eternity which promises to endure until the next election has rewarded his deserts. The opening of

trade to New Orleans is esteemed by many to be a great consummation, and the realization of all that is desirable; they wish no other finality. If these are the standards by which we measure, the contrivances proposed by Mr. Whiting will answer our purpose, and we have but to go on, complete the conquest, and put them in operation. They might stand long enough to ease one Administration out or to help another in; provided we were so fortunate as to have remaining the privilege to choose our Administrations.

It is very easy to say "military government"—to put forth, in sounding phrase, the recommendation to rule conquered communities by the power of armies and officers; and we have heard fellow-citizens speak of it in such a strain of liberality that we expected every moment to see them put their hands in their pockets and bring out and pay over, to somebody authorized to receive it, the cost of a few years' trial of the experiment, as a free donation, or, at least, a promising investment. It is to be regretted that it is so much easier to plan than it is to execute; and a very interesting book might be written showing the rapid progress the world would have made in improvements of all kinds of moral virtue and labor-saving machinery, but for the cost of carrying a thousand charming ideas and contrivances into operation: a progress which, through some inexplicable mistake of Divine Providence, we have failed to realize. But admitting the practicability, the economy and benignity of a military government over the conquered South, there are perplexing questions worthy of more space than we are just now to give to them, respecting its effect upon ourselves. A clamor was once raised by the loyal press over a remark which, we believe, appeared in the Enquirer, that "a government of force over a conquered people abroad would necessitate a government of force over a disfranchised people at home." The remark was suspected of disloyalty—though for what particular reason we could never ascertain; and several people with spindle shanks, wintry noses and dyspepsia, were very sure that they discovered in it conclusive symptoms of sympathy with secession.

Whether or not the remark still continues contraband, we are unable to say; but in the light of recent events, the proposition is worthy, perhaps, to be pondered upon—and refuted. There is such a thing as paying too high for luxuries, and while it would be a source of great gratification to trample upon the personal freedom of the rebels, it might be worthy of consideration whether the thing would not be counted extravagant when purchased at the expense of somebody trampling upon ours. To govern by the strong hand eight millions of inhabitants, on a million square miles of territory, is no joke in the way of an undertaking; and whatever effect such a work may have upon the Government of the South, of one thing we may be perfectly certain: that it will revolutionize our own faster and to a worse purpose than any other agency that could be invented.

Death of War News.

We hear considerable complaint in all quarters of the death of war news. Since the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson but little has transpired to meet the public demand. To be sure, there have been a number of skirmishes, but the losses on either side do not come up to the standard. To satisfy the people now there must be hundreds killed and thousands wounded and missing. Failing in this, it does not amount to anything. Rich Mountain was a great affair until the battle at Fort Donelson, and that in turn sunk into insignificance before the bloody field of Shiloh. Antietam caused the latter-named place to be almost forgotten; and so the war went on, every battle being only signalized by the greater amount of blood than had marked its predecessors.

The public mind wants blood. An advance of five hundred miles into the heart of the enemy's country is all of no importance, unless the path of the army is made white by the bones of the slain. Who says we are not a military people? The eye which wept over the fallen at the first battle of Bull Run now eagerly scans the telegraphic dispatches daily, to learn the tale of more slaughter. Unless it finds that commensurate with its cry for blood, it turns away dissatisfied. If Charleston should surrender to-day, without another gun being fired, it would not come up to the public expectation. There must be desperate charges, breastworks must be carried by storm, trenches must be filled with the slain, batteries must be seized and turned on the foe, breaches made in the walls, and all the other scenes incidental to the battle-field must be enacted before the general taste for war can be appeased.

It is no longer of any importance that Grant is on the move, that Rosecrans is pushing forward his advance, and that Burnside is extending his lines toward East Tennessee—what we want is "force fighting"—another Shiloh, a second Antietam, for bloodless victories do not, in the public estimation, amount to anything. Give us an other big battle, with victory on our side, and all Cincinnati will get drunk with joy, Bourbon, loyalty, catwaba, and a belief that we are in the midst of war.—Cin Times.

A Pregnant Thought.

General Sibley, in a late speech before the Teachers Association, at Reading, Pennsylvania, said, among other things, of the war: "It will not be ended when our soldiers have possession of the enemy's country. It is not enough to have the territory of the enemy. It is necessary to re-organize. It is necessary to make those changes which will give a permanent foundation to liberty. It is necessary to change the mind of the people who are now opposing us as enemies. Do you believe that the children of the South, when they look to the graves of their fathers, will love this country? You must educate them in the public schools, and learn them the principles of liberty, which the grave can never claim."

The lines have been italicized, from the German General, "Do you believe that the children of the South, when they look to the graves of their fathers, will love this country?" will be answered by every one in the negative. It is a most severe reflection upon the whole war policy, which, instead of uniting us, will put the ban of inexorable hate between the people of the North and the South, who were once united in the closest bonds of affection, and national feeling. Generations can never repair the mischief of this suicidal and miserable war.—Cin. Eng.

There were thirty cases of sun stroke in New York city on the 31 inst., and ten in Brooklyn.

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, August 17.—The Tribune special says: An officer just returned from Charleston confirms our previous statements. He says it is next to impossible to batter down Fort Wagner; that the men kept under bomb-proofs, upon which our shot and shell produce no effect; that the only way the fort can be carried is by direct assault, which will not at present be attempted. The chances of knocking Fort Sumpter to pieces are better, indeed it was generally believed there that that fort would speedily fall. If it falls our forces can not occupy it, as it will be battered to pieces. Even should we take Fort Sumter and Wagner, the other forts have got to be overcome; and the rebels, who are as bees day and night, are constructing battery after battery on their way to Charleston. Military force is not deemed sufficient, and will have to be largely reinforced before the forts are consummated. The public may at once divert themselves of the idea, that any startling news is coming from Charleston at present.

Particulars of General Sibley's Battle with the Sioux Indians.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The following has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

MILWAUKEE, August 15.
To Major General Halleck, General in Chief:
The following dispatch from General Sibley, dated August 7, is just received: "We had three desperate engagements with 2,200 Sioux warriors in each of which they were routed, and finally driven across the Missouri, with the loss of all their subsistence, &c. Our loss was small, while at least 150 of the savages were killed and wounded. Forty six bodies have been found."

[Signed] "H. SIBLEY,"
"Brigadier General."
General Sibley marched from Fort Pierre, for the Big Bend of the Missouri, on the 20th of July, with 1,200 cavalry, and will doubtless intercept the flying Sioux. Little Crow, the principle chief and instigator of the Indian hostilities, has been killed and his son captured. Indian hostilities east of the Missouri River may be considered at an end.

[Signed] JOHN POPE,
Major General.

New York, August 17.

A Tribune special says despatches report a movement of a portion of Lee's army in the direction of Dumfries, for the purpose of flanking Gen. Herde on his left. Scouts report however, all quiet as to any movement. The Rebels are engaged in throwing up earthworks.

A part of Longstreet's corps is at U. S. Ford.

A proper disposition of our forces has been made to prevent any advance of the enemy. Everything continues quiet. A rumor that Lee had crossed a portion of his force over the Rappahannock has been proved untrue by our cavalry. Our army holds itself in readiness to move at a moment's notice, so that any attempt on the part of Lee to advance will be promptly met.

How the Election was Carried.

COVINGTON, Ky., Aug. 13, 1863.
To the Editors of the Enquirer:
This is the first day I have felt able to leave home since the time fixed by law for an annual election, except that on day before yesterday, I went to see my Doctor with some difficulty.

I went to my place of voting—the "Stone-yard" precinct—on election day, between ten and eleven o'clock, A. M. I found soldiers stationed at the polls, the officers of election inside, among whom was the high Sheriff of the county, H. P. Bowen, and some outside men, who, as I have been informed, had been appointed by the Union League to superintend the election. One of these men, named Henry Matthews, approached me, and asked me if I wished to vote. I said I did. He then handed me a ticket, which I took but did not examine; and then I went up to the window where the Clerk was taking votes, and presented myself. The Clerk asked my name, which I gave, and he set it down; then I took my ticket from my pocket (the one I had brought from home with me, the Wickliffe ticket, with the names of Menzies for Congress and Richardson for the Legislature added), which I handed the Clerk, who seemed to be slow about setting down the vote, looking closely at the ticket; and while he was deliberating, there began a whistle behind him in the room containing the officers, and immediately this Henry Matthews came up to me, and asked me what I had done with the ticket he gave me, and at the same time he grabbed at the ticket I had handed the Clerk, and then struck me a blow, which knocked me, head shoulders, into the window, and continued to beat me until I was down on the sidewalk near the window, my nose cut and bleeding; there he kicked me in the face, and whilst he was kicking me I heard the voice of the Sheriff, from the inside, saying "Don't, Hen, don't," and soon Matthews quit; and the gang around congratulating Hen on his good day's work. I was then taken to Dr. Wagner's, not far off.

I do not know whether my vote was set down or not, nor whether Matthews succeeded in getting the ticket he grabbed at. At least one hundred naturalized Germans of my neighborhood were kept away from the election by this affair, I can safely say; and I think that is what was meant by Hen's 'good day's work.' Matthews was not drunk at the time of his attack on me, as far as I could see.

Mr. Editor, I came to this country in August, 1847; landed in Cincinnati on the 31 of that month; was naturalized in 1852; lived in Cincinnati, in the 6th and 15th Wards—from August 3, 1847, to May, 1856—when I moved to Covington, where I have since lived. I have never been sued, criminally nor civilly, except once as one of the trustees of a church, and I have never had a personal difficulty with a neighbor, nor any other difficulty, except the one I have described, on the sixteenth anniversary of my settling in this country of freedom, and then I was beaten by an election bully, appointed by the party that claim all the patriotism. The Judges inside did not discourage the bullies outside, although a band of soldiers was furnished to them; ostensibly to 'keep order.' According to the way this election was conducted, it might very reasonably be said, that the soldiers were kept by the Judges to enable them to have the outside bullies protected in keeping citizens from exercising the right of suffrage. Respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. ADAMS.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Aug. 20, 1863.
Sugar—New Orleans, 12½ to 14c.
Molasses—New Orleans, Bbls. 65c.; Half Bbls. 70c.
COFFEE—25 to 30c with upward tendency.
WHEAT—Red 90c.; White \$1 00 to \$1 10.
FLOUR—Selling at from \$5 25 to \$6 25.
Whisky—Market firm Ross & Newell's extra selling at 45c.
Crushed Sugar, 17c.
Gran " 17c.
Loaf " 17c.
BAKON—Sides ½c; Hams 60c; Shoulders 50c.
LARD—8 to 12c, per lb.
HEMP—\$120 to \$125 per ton.
TOBACCO—Selling at 7 to 16c lbs.
MACKEREL—Bbls. No. 2, \$12; Half bbls. 7, 00, Quarters \$4.00.
SALT—50c, ½ bushel.
IRON—Bar Iron 3½; Nail Iron 6½; Horse Shoe 3½.
NAILS—\$5 25 for 10d.
RICE—10c, ½ lb.
FEATHERS—45 cents lbs.

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS

OLD AND NEW HAMS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY.

A T M Y OLD AND COMMISSION
Stand, embracing two large and elegant three story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter, I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX,
Old Stand on Wall Street.

Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS.—200 two year old canned of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS.—500 canvassed Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivaled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY.—I have bought out John A. Coburn's stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.—Good and produce for storage or sale, always received on consignment on the most moderate rates.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Bbls. choice Bourbon Whisky very old, pure, highly flavored and oily.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale by Brl or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands always kept.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL.—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS.—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS.—Green and Black of all the best grades.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FISH.—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN IN THE EAR.—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORDAGE.—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a plough line to a ship's cable always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OKUM.—Choice prepared always on hand.

A. MADDOX.

BLOCK AND TACKLE.—An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE.—The most select brands of rich, pure, bluegrass cheese.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STONEWARE.—Every kind of vessels of the best manufactured earthenware.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SALT.—Best Kanawha and Ohio River Salt by the Brl. and Table Salt by the bag.

A. MADDOX.

CANDLES.—Choice brands of Star and Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons.

ALEX. MADDOX.

DRIED FRUITS.—Raisins, Apples and Peaches constantly on hand of the best quality.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CIDER VINEGAR.—The purest Cider Vinegar specially manufactured from the best orchards expressly for my select customers.

ALEX. MADDOX.

RYE.—Selected grain specially cleaned as a substitute for Coffee.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHARCOAL.

THE BULLETIN.

MAYSVILLE. - - - AUGUST 20

Persons wishing the Bulletin, must pay for it in advance. We are compelled to adopt this course in justice to ourselves. Our terms are only One Dollar per year.

Cole, war Democrat, is elected to Congress from Washington Territory.—Rayner was the Republican candidate.

The sovereign selected as Emperor of Mexico is a younger brother of the Emperor of Austria, and is about thirty years of age.

Four regiments have arrived in New York City from the Army of the Potomac to aid in enforcing the conscription act.

Philadelphia has got through with the draft. Out of a population of 567,000 there have been 18,000 men drawn. This ratio applied to New York would call for about 30,000.

Accommodation Line.—The steamer Navigator, has been introduced in the Maysville and Cincinnati trade as a regular packet, leaving Maysville, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock. Leaves Cincinnati, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 o'clock P. M. Mr. MERRILL, the accommodating clerk will attend in the office.

DENISON HOUSE.—This well known and popular hotel situated on 5th between Main and Sycamore streets Cincinnati, is convenient to the steamboat landing and business houses of the city. The rooms are cool and airy, the servants polite and attentive. In the office the smiling and gentlemanly clerks JIM BERRY, and Master JOHN RYAN, will be found giving their attention to the wants and comforts of their guests, all of which makes the Denison a pleasant place to sojourn while in the city.

The Seventh Annual Fair of the Harrison County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 15, 16, 17 and 18.

FAIR FOR 1863. The next annual exhibition of the Union Agricultural Association of Mason and Brocken Counties will be held on the grounds near Germantown, Ky., on Sept. 23, 24, 25. The Premiums and Awarding Committee are the same as adopted for 1862. Programmes can be procured of the Secretary of the Association. HERY SMOOT, President.

Private Hiram Reynolds, of the 80th Ind. was hung at Nashville on the 17th inst. for the murder of Washington Mosier, of the same regiment.

The rebel private Georgia has recently captured the New York ship George Griswold, bound from Cardiff, Wales, for Callao, and bounded her in \$100,000. It will be remembered that the Griswold took out near \$200,000 worth of food to the starving English operatives last winter; she was on her return trip to this hemisphere when captured.

On opening a bale of cotton in one of the Pawtucket manufactories on Friday, a rattlesnake was found pressed between the flakes.

The province of Toledo Spain, is suffering from a plague of locusts. One thousand people were employed to destroy them; and if they failed, the military were to be called out.

The commutation money paid by those drafted will amount it is supposed, to some forty or fifty millions of dollars throughout the country.

Steam! Fire!! SECURITY AND ECONOMY.

The attention of our citizens has been called to the subject of a Steam Fire Engine, to take the place of our old Engines, and the expressions we have heard indicate that the enterprise would meet with almost universal favor.

Steam power is the power of the age; it is the most economical; the most easily applied; the most efficient; and the most valuable. Almost every day chronicles some new application of this power. We have now Steam Fire Engines, Steam Plows and Steam Wagons. Horse power in many departments is behind the age, while the application of man power to machinery is a thing almost unheard of. Even the razor grinder seems to be a venerable relic of a departed generation.

Steam, Steam! it is puffing every where, and machinery can scarcely move without it. A few years ago the Steam Fire Engine made its appearance, and it is now acknowledged to be one of the greatest inventions of the age. Merchants, Manufacturers, Bankers, and Insurance Companies especially know its value.

Has not the time arrived for us to introduce it? Our Firemen have done their duty; they have been faithful and they deserve our gratitude; but do we not need something more economical, more efficient than the old fashioned Engine? It has done very well, but the Steam Fire Engine is vastly better in every way, and should we not permit the old ones to retire from the service? They have worked a long time; they need rest. A Steam Fire Engine for our City! It is just the thing we want. It is economical; it is efficient; it gives greater security to life and property. It works in hot weather and cold weather. It throws water a long distance; it throws it fast, and it throws a big stream.

Let the Council talk about the Steam Fire Engine. Let every body talk about it; and when the fire breaks out we shall have steam to combat it. More next week.

The residence of Mr. LEMUEL DRYDEN, of Bradysville, Adams county Ohio, was with its contents, entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 15th inst. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Cincinnati Gazette, with 'damnable iteration,' says Mr. Pugh has put speeches, exulting doubtless that its own petty and pestilent brood of talkers are more prolific. We are told by Esop, that the prowling and insignificant fox, showed her big litter of unsteady, sneaking young ones to the lion, and tauntingly said to the King of Forest: 'See what a numerous progeny I have, while your lioness can barely boast of two!' 'True,' replied his Majesty, with quiet and unaffected dignity, 'she has but two—only two; but they are Lions.' Raynard was sagacious enough to 'see it,' and as the elegant and refined Abraham Lincoln would say, 'turned tail and run.'—Logan Gazette.

The whole number of Morgan's men at Camp Chase, Ohio, is one thousand three hundred, all private and non-commissioned officers.

The Superintendent of Freedmen at Washington has applied to the military authorities for assistance in enforcing fidelity to the marriage contract among the contrabands.

WANTED TO FIND.—An able-bodied republican in this city who is not exempt from conscription by virtue of an office. If such a man can be found, we will use our influence with Provost Marshal Bailey to have his name erased from the roll.—Grand Rapids Democrat, July 18.

PEACHES. The peach crop at St. Joseph, Michigan, it is said, will be enormous this season, is nothing occurs to injure it. It is estimated that 300,000 bushels will be marketed.

"LUCKY CUS."—The modern interpretation of the term "lucky cuss," is "a man who has been enrolled in two districts and drafted in both." Of course, if he fails to answer to either, he is liable to be apprehended and shot for desertion. Next to the envied parent of twins, such an individual is the prince of good fortune.

A conscript, just from Wilmington, N. C. reports that within the past few days seventeen large steamers have arrived at that port, having run the blockade, loaded with stores for the rebel army, among which are 96,000 English rifles; 16,000 army blankets; 131,000 ready-made uniforms; 23,000 cases ready-made army shoes; 11 locomotives; 6 rifled cannon of heavy caliber; 5 cargoes railroad iron, and skillful men accompanying them.

At Wheeling, on the 21st. (July), the jailor of Ohio County was held to bail in the sum of two hundred dollars to answer before the next County Court for whipping and beating brutally a female political prisoner. The testimony before the alderman was direct, positive and shocking—and included not only lashing her across the shoulders with a cowhide, but dragging her down stairs by the hair and kicking her on the way to the cell, against the incarceration in which she protested and resisted. The facts need no comments. She was a 'Confederate'—so the report in the Wheeling Register calls her.—The Crisis.

DYSPEPSIA AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

CARLISLE, WARREN County, O., March 8, 1858.

Dr. C. W. ROBACK—Dear Sir:—For the benefit of suffering humanity permit me to say that I have found your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, a sure cure for Indigestion and Liver Complaint. I have suffered from the above-mentioned diseases for five years and have tried a great many physicians, but all to no purpose. I was advised by a friend to try your Blood Purifier and Pills and did so. I was living in Cincinnati at the time, and I went to your office and purchased one bottle of the Purifier and one box of Pills to commence with, and bless the day I found your valuable medicines, for I am enjoying good health at present, and feel confident that the cure is permanent. Let others buy and take what they please, as for me, give me the Blood Purifier and Pills for all chronic diseases which arise from impure blood or derangement of the digestive organs. I take no other medicines, and have not for the last eighteen months. Most truly, T. V. DUARS. See advertisement.

Cincinnati Market.

Tuesday Noon, Aug. 18, 1863. Flour—From \$4.75 to \$5.25 for Extra and Family. Old stock is held at prices ranging from \$4.25 to \$4.75 for Superfine to Family.

Wheat—Prime red would bring 93¢@95¢ per bushel, and prime to choice Kentucky white \$1.10@1.12; so holders ask \$1.15@1.18.

Corn—Shelled in ear or bulk at 58¢; at which figure about 4,000 bush. sold. Hay—Old prime Timothy, in bales, \$22 per ton, on arrival. New is in good supply at \$18@19 per ton on arrival.

Oats—About 3,000 bushels new crop sold at 44¢@45¢, and 800 do. at 46¢, in bulk. Old crop is generally held at 50¢, in bulk. Rye—Prime 73¢@75¢, on arrival.

Groceries—Coffee 27¢@30¢, for fair to prime Rio; Java is quiet at 37¢@38¢. Sugars 11¢@13¢, for fair to choice raw; Hard refined is steady at 15¢@15½¢. Molasses at 56¢@60¢, for prime New Orleans.

Cheese—Selected Western Reserve 10¢, and Hamburgs, at 10½¢. Butter—16¢@18¢, for prime, and 19¢@20¢, for choice table.

Whisky—A good demand and firm market at 43¢@43½¢, the latter rate for wagon. Provisions—No particular change in Mess Pork and Meats. Old country and city, are held at \$9.50@10.00. New at \$11.50@12.50. Bulk Meats are nominally at 4¢.

For Shoulders and 4¢@5¢, for net and clear Rib Sides. Bacon is offered at 5¢ for Shoulders and 5½¢, for Rib Sides, without flaking buyers. Lard is in good demand and higher. Butchers' is quoted at 8¢@8½¢. Prime country at 9¢@9½¢, and prime city at 9½¢.

Tobacco—The sales of Leaf Tobacco today at Bodman's warehouse were 22 bbls., viz: 14 bbls. Mason county leaf and lugs at \$7.50 and \$23; 7 bbls. Kentucky lugs at \$7 and \$11; 1 hhd. Virginia at \$24.75; 10 cases seed leaf at \$9 and \$20.

Freedom of the Press—The Voice of Former Days.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, the father of the present Postmaster General, spoke as follows in a powerful editorial article in the Washington Globe, when he was its editor, in the days of JACKSON'S administration. Hear him:

"Under no possible emergency, not even in civil insurrection, or amid the throes of civil war, can this Government justify official interference with the freedom of speech, or of the press, any more than it can with the freedom of the ballot. The licentiousness of the tongue and the pen is a minor evil compared with the licentiousness of arbitrary power."

THE INFAMOUS ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.—It has been suggested to our Democratic friends in the North, when convened in popular audiences, to read aloud to the people, some accounts of the manner in which the election in Kentucky was carried by the bayonets of the military, and the people disfranchised of their rights. If such transactions will not arouse the masses to vote for the preservation of their liberties in Ohio nothing will.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

FAIR FOR 1863.

The annual exhibition of the North Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held on the grounds near this place, on Sept. the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th. The list of Premiums and awarding committee will be the same as adopted for 1862. Any person wanting a programme can get it at this (BULLETIN) office. H. H. COX, Sec'y.

August 18th, 1860.

DIED.

Died in Mason county Ky July the 8th, 1860, of dropsy, Richard Clarke, youngest son of Lawson and Elizabeth Clark. He left behind many relatives to mourn the loss of one that was so dear. He has gone to the grave, but 'twere wrong to deplore him, when God was his Ransom, his Guardian and Guide; He gave him and He took him, and soon will restore him where death has no sting since the Savior has died.

Brother thou wast mild and lovely, Gentle as the summer breeze, Pleasant as the air of evening, When it floats among the trees.

Dearest brother, thou has left us, Here thy loss we deeply feel, But 'tis God that has bereft us, He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee, When the day of life is fled, Then in Heaven, with joy we'll greet thee, Where no parting tears are shed.

Private School.

THE NEXT SESSION OF MY SCHOOL will commence the last Monday in August (August 31st), in the Basement of the Methodist Church, South. Terms of Tuition \$1.00 per month. MOLLIE E. GILPIN. Aug. 18, 1863.

Mustard Seed Wanted!

FOR which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Goods, at our Drug Store, Corner Court and 2nd streets. SEATON & BRODRICK. Maysville, Ky., August 18, 1863.

City Taxes for 1863.

CITY TAX PAYERS WILL BEAR IN mind that all Taxes not paid by the 1st day of September! Will be charged 10 per cent. additional. See City Ordinance. HENRY L. NEWELL, City Collector. Aug. 18, 1863.

MAYSVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence the First Monday in September. For further particulars, address the Principal, Miss J. R. PARKE. Maysville, August 18, 1863—2m

Strayed or Stolen!

FROM my farm near Maysville, the 5th of August, A BLACK COLT, three years old, no white hairs, rather small for his age, but very compactly formed, a ridgeline. I will satisfactorily compensate any one for returning him to me or giving me information to enable me to recover him. JOHN R. KEY. August 11, 1863.

"To all Whom it may Concern!"

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they intend closing up their business in the city of Maysville, and that they have on hand a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CRAVATS, TRUNKS, &c. &c.

Also a fine assortment of PIECE GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.

Which they wish to close out as soon as possible, at great bargains. They do not intend to longer continue in business here, and THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

NOTICE.—Those who have claims against us will please present them for payment, and these who are indebted to us will greatly oblige us by making payment immediately. Respectfully, BLUM & HECKINGER. Maysville, Ky., July 30, 1863.

COBINATION MILL!

CIDER & GRAPE MILL, CORN SHELLER and SHUCKER, all combined in one Mill, a new and complete Machine, just received and for sale by JNO. H. RICHESON. July 29, 1863.

FOX SPRINGS!

THIS OLD AND WELL KNOWN WATERING PLACE,

SITUATED IN FLEMING COUNTY, KY., Ten Miles East of Flemingsburg, in a mountainous region, celebrated for its pure and invigorating atmosphere and wild and beautiful scenery, is again open for the reception of visitors. The variety and virtues of its waters, consisting of

WHITE AND BLACK SULPHUR, CHALYBEATE AND ALUM,

Afford to the invalid the largest chance for improvement. No pains will be spared to render those comfortable who visit the Springs either for health or pleasure.

Mrs. E. F. FLEMING, Proprietress. For any information as to prices, address W. C. FLEMING, Goddard House, Maysville, Ky. July 9, 1863.

CUTTING BOXES! A NEW SUPPLY—just received and for sale by JNO. H. RICHESON. May 19, 1863.

FRANK & COONS.

Attorneys at Law,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Prompt attention paid to Collecting. June 862

A. B. COLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties. All collections in Northern Kentucky will receive prompt attention. Office on Court street with STANTON & TURROFF. [April 30, 1863—1y

J. K. SUMRALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties. OFFICE—West-side of Court Street. Jan 15, 1862—1y

E. C. PHISTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

August 14, 1862.

Sewing Machine for Sale.

I have a No. 1 Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine, in fine running order that I will sell at a reduced price. CHAS. WHITE, Boot & Shoe Store.

The Kentucky Harvester.

Having had large orders for the celebrated Reaping and Mowing Machine, all being sold but one. Those not supplied would do well to call early and secure that. For Sale by JNO. H. RICHESON. June 25, 1863.

Cider Mill.

I have for sale a splendid Cider Mill, also Mills for pressing Native Wine. For sale by JNO. H. RICHESON. June 25.

Oils.

Lard Oil; Lubricating Oil; Pure Burning Coal Oil and wagon axle Grease. For sale low for cash by JNO. H. RICHESON.

GLASS FRUIT JARS!

OF all kinds and sizes at SEATON & BRODRICK. Corner 2nd and Court Sts.

TALL AND SQUAT JARS, with Ja-

paned Tops, of all sizes at SEATON & BRODRICK. Corner 2nd and Court Sts.

SEALING WAX & CORKS, for Fruit

Cans, Jars, Jugs, &c. For Sale by SEATON & BRODRICK.

MACHINE OIL OF OF VARIOUS

kinds, for sale by SEATON & BRODRICK.

MULLINS & HUNT'S

NEW

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTABLISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business in Maysville, would call the attention of Country Merchants to their recent addition of an extensive Wholesale Department; which will be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLE.

The many years of experience possessed by our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintance with all the Manufacturing and Importing Houses in the East, and the fact of our purchases being made for "Cash," together with a firm determination to sell at a more commission advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient guarantee to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we cannot be undersold by any WESTERN JOBBING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found better adapted to the wants of our customers than it is usual to find in the generality of JOBBING HOUSES; as it will embrace a greater variety of goods than is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale Establishment. The departments allotted to

HATS AND CAPS

AND

Notions,

Will be at all times especially attractive as particular attention will be paid to them, and a

LARGE STOCK

Kept constantly on hand. We would impress upon our friends that in sending us orders they may rely upon having them executed to the fullest extent of our ability.

MULLINS & HUNT,

Cheap Dry Goods Store,

2nd Street, Maysville, Ky.

Maysville, Ky. Jan. 8, 1863.

Mix's Patent Ventilator!

FOR COAL OIL LAMPS!!

A NO CHIMNEY BURNER, which gives a brilliant light, soft and pleasant to the eye. For sale by G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY, Market street, Maysville. Aug. 6.

FRUIT JARS AND JARS WITH JA-

PANED TOPS, of all sizes, for sale by Wholesale or Retail, to suit purchasers. G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY, Market street, Maysville. Aug. 6.

FLASKS & BLACK WINE BOTTLES,

by the gross. For sale by G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY, Importers of Earthen Ware, Market street. Aug. 6.

POCKET BOOKS!

OF many kinds and styles, for sale by SEATON & BRODRICK. Cor. 2d & Court Sts. May 23.

Come down in the center,

That's what it means!

N. C.

SADDLERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SITUATED

so as to give his undivided attention to the Manufacture of every article connected with the SADDLE AND HARNESS TRADE!

He has now on hand and in process of making, a splendid assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies' Saddles; Saddle Bags, Buggy, Carriage, Brake and Sulky Harness; Wagon and Plow Gear; Riding Bridles, with Racking, Port and Snaffle Bits; Waggon, Buggy, Coach, Sulkey and Riding Whips; Hog and Kipkin Collars; Horse Covers, suitable for all seasons; Leather, Web and Rope Halters; Worsted, Cotton and Hemp Girths; Red top and Iron strap Hames; Dray and Cart Harness; in short every thing usually kept in a Saddle and Harness Establishment, which will be sold at Wholesale and Retail, at low prices, to punctual dealers; 5 per cent off for cash.

All Repairing attended to at once, at my Old Stand, on 2nd street, to find which, "Come down in the Center," between Market & Sotton. T. K. RICKETTS. Maysville, March 26th, 1863.

A. B. COCHRAN'S

FAMILY GROCERY STORE,

No 32, west-side Market st.,

MAYSVILLE KY.

JUST received a large stock of Family and Assorted Groceries, such as

Sugar, Syrup, Coffee, Teas, Mackerel, Fish, Nutmegs, Spices, Candles, Willow and Wooden Ware, Brooms, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., &c.

Having bought all my Goods for cash, and my motto being "Quick Sales and Small Profits," I can assure all who may give me a call, the cheapest Groceries in the city.

The best quality of COAL OIL always on hand and for sale at the lowest market price. A. B. COCHRAN.

N. B. Five year Old Bourbon on tap, and the best of all kinds of Liquors constantly on hand. Maysville, Ky., March 19, 1863. A. B. C.

PHENIX Insurance Company

OF BROOKLIN, NEW YORK.

STEPHEN CROWELL, President. PHILAMDER SHAW, Secretary.

Cash Capital, \$200,000.

Fire and Inal an Risks taken by this reliable Company on reasonable terms. Prompt settlement for losses.

GEO. A. ORR, Agent.

Office, Union Coal & Oil Company.

Jan 29, 1863—no 83—

SOAP & STARCH, of best brands, for sale low

June 19 By BEN PHISTER.

WATCHES, CLOCKS

AND

JEWELRY!!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE

Stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of the Latest Fashions. I have also on hand a large stock of

SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE

AND FANCY GOODS.

A large Stock of MATERIAL kept on hand to accommodate the trade.

Particular attention paid to Repairing and Cleaning Watches. Jewelry & Silver Ware made to Order.

C. F. DUFEU,

Next door to Sensation Store.

Maysville, Ky., June 4th, 1862.

CHINA, GLASS

AND

QUEENSWARE!

HAVING purchased of S. C. PEARCE, h. on the Stock of CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, we will continue the business in the house formerly occupied by Pearce, Telle & Holton.

We have on hand and are receiving a large and complete Stock of staple and fancy GOODS of every description. We keep constantly on hand a large and select assortment of

French China Tea Sets, Casters, SILVER PLATED WARE, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, TEA WAITERS, VASES, LOOKING GLASSES

and all articles of China and Glassware, all of which we offer at Cincinnati prices for Cash.

We respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally. Prompt attention given to all orders.

G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY,

Market Street, opposite Goddard House.

Maysville, Ky., March 19, 1863.

Window Glass.

A Large lot just received, comprising many

LARGE AND ODD SIZES! For Sale by SEATON & BRODRICK, mar26 Cor. Second & Court Sts.

JOHN A. SEATON, J. B. BRODRICK

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

